

A New Combination in *Psiguria* (Cucurbitaceae) from Mesoamerica

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ABSTRACT. The new combination *Psiguria dunlapii* is made, and a key to the three Mesoamerican species of *Psiguria* is given.

Psiguria dunlapii (Standley) R. J. Hampshire, comb. nov. Basionym: *Anguria dunlapii* Standley, Field Mus. Publ., Bot. Ser. 4: 298. 1929. TYPE: Panama. Bocas del Toro; Farm Six, Changuinola Valley, 3 Mar. 1924, V. C. Dunlap 490 (holotype, F not seen; isotype, F).

Jeffrey (1962) showed that the generic name *Anguria* Jacq. was illegitimate. Howard (1973) transferred three species from *Anguria* to *Psiguria*, and the name *Psiguria* is widely accepted by most authors, e.g., Wunderlin (1978), Jeffrey (1978), Condon & Gilbert (1990).

In preparing a treatment of the genus *Psiguria* for *Flora Mesoamericana*, it became clear to the author that the combination *Psiguria dunlapii* was needed. Wunderlin (1978) used the combination *P. longipedunculata* (Cogn.) Wunderlin (syn. *Anguria longipedunculata* Cogn.) in his treatment for *Flora of Panama*, including *Anguria dunlapii* as a synonym. *Psiguria dunlapii* is known only from the type, collected in Panama, while Cogniaux (1877) had described *Anguria longipedunculata* from Catemaco, in the state of Veracruz, Mexico, based on the specimen *Galeotti s.n.* (BR).

However, *Psiguria dunlapii* and *P. longipedunculata* are very different. *Psiguria dunlapii* has leaves that are markedly truncate to slightly cordate at the base, while *P. longipedunculata* leaves are cuneate to truncate. The leaf apex in *P. dunlapii* is shortly acuminate (the acumen 0.6–2 mm, slender) while *P. longipedunculata* has leaves that are long-acuminate (the acumen 7–15 mm, broad). The peduncle of *P. dunlapii* is 20–21 cm, while that of the type of *P. longipedunculata* is 37 cm. The type specimen of *P. longipedunculata* had one few-flowered inflorescence; that of *P. dunlapii* had two, one of which was badly insect-damaged. Because both were on loan from other institutions, no flowers were dissected. The type specimen of *P. dunlapii* is clearly distinct from *P. longipedunculata* and does not appear to match material of any other species of *Psiguria* with unlobed leaves. It therefore appears to be a distinct species, although a more detailed

study, beyond the scope of a treatment for *Flora Mesoamericana*, might show *P. dunlapii* to be a synonym of *P. warscewiczii*.

The Galeotti collection of *Psiguria longipedunculata*, which is clearly different from *P. dunlapii*, matches material of *P. triphylla* with unlobed leaves. *Psiguria longipedunculata* should be considered a synonym of *P. triphylla*.

Wunderlin (1978) included under *Psiguria longipedunculata* a specimen from Llanuras de Santa Clara, Costa Rica (*Smith 6519*, BM, BR, K), which has a remotely dentate leaf margin and obtuse to truncate leaf base. This specimen appears different from *P. dunlapii* and, although similar to some unlobed *P. triphylla* material, it may represent a new species.

Wunderlin (1978) also included *Psiguria pedata* in his *Flora of Panama* treatment, following the report by Cogniaux (1916) of the species from Panama. As no material of *P. pedata* has been seen by the author, the species is not included in the key below. Therefore, only three species of *Psiguria* are recognized from Mesoamerica (from the Mexican states of Tabasco, Yucatan, and Chiapas to the Panama–Colombia border). A key to these species follows:

- 1a. Leaves simple, less than 4 cm across, the base truncate to cordate, not decurrent (Panama) *P. dunlapii*
- 1b. Leaves trifoliate, lobate or rarely simple, more than 4 cm across, the simple leaves cuneate and decurrent at the base (Tabasco to Panama).
 - 2a. Leaves thick and fleshy; calyx tube not spotted dark green *P. triphylla*
 - 2b. Leaves membranaceous; calyx tube spotted with dark green *P. warscewiczii*

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